TERMS, \$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

ISLAND POND LOD E, No. 44, P. & A. M. Stated C minumentions the second Monday in each month. EXISTONE CHAPTER, No. 16, R. A. M.

VERMONT COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M. Stat T Assemblies first Monday in each NORTH STAR CHAPTER, No. 25, O. E. S. S. at a Meetings the third Monday in each m oth

I. O. O. F.

Essax Lones, No. 18. Meets every Thur-D. I SCAMPMENT No. 4. Meets second in fourth Tuesdays of each month

G. A. It.

ERASTES FUCK 1 OST, No. 78. Neets each Frit y on or before the full of the moon.

W. R. C. Exastus Buck, No. 80, Dept. of Vermont. No. 8 siternate Thursdays.

PROBATE COURTS.

Probate Courts, within and for the Distric E-sex, will be holden until otherwise or ed, as follows: At the Probate Office in Guildhall on the sday of each mouth. At West Concord on the 1st Tuesdays of January and July.
At is and Pond on the 1st Tuesdays of etruary and August.
At Lunenburgh on the 1st Tuesdays of such and September. At Canaan on the 1st Tuesdays of April At Gallings Mills in Victory on the 1st comfield on the 1st Tuesdays of June and November. C. E. BENTON, Judge. Guildhall, December 1st, 1800.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Z. M. MANSUR

ATTORNEY AT LAW. And Solicitor in Chancery,

sland Pond, Vermont. II. W. LUND.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Canaan, Vermont,

Business by mali or otherwise promptly attended to.

P. D. HALE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

A LERED R. EVANS

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Lunen urg. Vt.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over Pos. Office, Gorham, N. H. All business by mail or otherwise promptly

BACES & MAY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Main Street, opposite Post Office,

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Island Pond, Vt.

Office at residence on Cross Street A. w. scorr,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Bowker's Store, LUNENBURG, - VT.

E. F. NORCROSS, M. D. D. D. S., ISLAND POND, VT. OFFICE, ROOM 23, STEWART HOUSE.

Specialries-Operative Dentistry, Ear Affections, Gynecology, and Skin Diseases.
Consultation fee, at office, 50 cents. Correspondence of patients, by mail, received
prompt attention. Office open night and day.

L. H. JENKS,

DENTIST. JENE'S BLOUK, COATICOOK, P. Q At Evex House, I-land Pond, Vt., the

W. STEVENS,

DEPUTY SHERIFF

for Orleans County. Office at J. S. Sweens, a. East Charleston, Vermont.

BILLIARDS. POOL. W. W. CHENEY,

BARBER,

Island Pond House, Island Pond, Vt. Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing and Dyeing. Cutting M ases and Children's Hair aspecialty. Razors thoroughly honed.

DATRICK JUDGE.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Cross Street, Island Pond, Vt.

1-97 All kinds of Repairing done in a nest

MELCHER -:- HOUSE, GROVETON, N. H. TIBBETTS & McNALLY, - Proprietors.

Patrons conveyed to and from Station free.

MONADNOCK HOUSE, COLEBROOK, N. H., T. G. ROWAN, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Livery connected with the House

This Hetel is pleasantly located in one of the most flow using villages in Northern New Hampshire, and h ving been the moughly returnished and refitted, offers great miles more to Summer Tourists. The House is fitted throughout with steem been

Essex County Herald.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ESSEX COUNTY.

VOL. XIX.

ing physically smaller.

was good physical health.

offer confirmed by the court.

of the Agricultural Department.

Scientists are declaring that it is a

mistake to suppose that men are becom-

of all excellence in human attainment

T. C. Weeks, a Boston broker, who

recently failed for \$423,360, has made

offer to his creditors of one mill on a

dollar, which has been accepted and the

which he must support his family and

pay his taxes and interest, is \$373. This

A "Consolidated Black Cat Company"

has been incorporated at Fair Haven,

Washington. One of the Puget Sound

the development and multiplication of

black cats. The projectors expect to

felines, and this mercenary view of the

the only redeeming feature of the project.

We have learned to our cost some salu-

tary lessons regarding rabbits and Eng-

speculators should go slow on black cats.

The New York Tribune remarks:

of any big town in this country without

hitting a man who knows more about

than many of the average citizens of

report of some association forces it upon

their attention. Take the last report of

the year ending September 30th, 1891.

The association has been in existence for

nearly fifty years. It makes no distinc-

tion of religion or nationality. Its aid is

freely extended to all who may need it

and are fit recipients. During the past

year it has helped in various ways 37,626

persons; 4570 people have been given

meals and lodgings; clothing and shoes

have been furnished to 1033 persons;

1540 women have been supplied with

orders for sewing; 16,021 visits made by

the association's employes; ninety-one

persons placed in hospitals and institu-

tions; 133 cases of consumption treated;

783 persons secured temporary employ-

ment, and last, though not of the least

importance, eighty-three persons seeking

aid were proved to be frauds. The as

sociation has fresh air and public bath

An unique character is Mrs. Mary

Chynoweth, the millionaire "Christian

Scientist" of San Jose, Cal. On her

beautiful estate of Eden Vale she has

built a house of 109 rooms, in which she

lives with the families of her two sons,

devoting all her time to making converts

among her neighbors. In a large build-

ing on the property she preaches "in-

spired" sermons every Sunday, and

afterward publishes them in a volume

entitled "The True Life." She believes

she possesses miraculous powers, and in-

vites the afflicted to come to her for

cure. Nevertheless she declares she is

not a spiritualist, and explains her pe-

culiar habits of life by saying that she

is "influenced" to do and say certain

things. She is a woman of sixty, and

until she was thirty-eight she had never

read the Bible. Yet when she first made

a religious address, she quoted freely

from the Bible, a fact which is not so

strange when one considers the tricks of

memory. Mrs. Chynoweth's income is

derived from iron mines in Wisconsin,

and her wealth is estimated at \$8,000,-

000. She says that she discovered the

mines under the "influences" that shape

all her actions, and one of her sons cor-

roborates this statement, declaring that

test pits were suck in a locality pointed

out by her near Ashland in Wisconsin,

where rich voins are being worked to-

day. In speaking of her powers she

says: "I have healed the sick by mira-

cles, but what the means of healing are

I don't know, save that I believe it is

the influence of the Holy Spirit. I ac-

myself and suffered the physical pain

that they suffered, and they were made

leaves me."

London itself."

ISLAND POND, VERMONT, DECEMBER 25, 1891.

BOSTON LETTER.

Endowment Swindlers --- The Herbert Spencer says "the first requis-Holiday Season. ite in life is to be a good animal," by which he meant, of course, that the basis

A Great Burglary Recalled-Pardon of James Dunlap.

The endowment orders occupy pretty much all the attention of the courts just now, and certificate holders are kept busy trying to get their money, or keeping the officials of these mushroom institutions from skipping with the funds. One of these "charitable" orders re-The farmer's average net income, with cently had a receiver appointed, but that official has discovered that since his appointment \$80,000 is missing from the assets, having by some sort of estimate, by the Philadelphia Record, is hokus-pokus been slipped out based on figures given by the statistician of of the strong box. certificate holders' or Another order has asked the interposition of the court to pre. vent an officer from leaving the state with all of its available funds, and an examination of the would-be fugitive by the authorities disclosed the fact that he islands is to be devoted exclusively to was receiving a salary of \$4000 a year and that his family held 175 certificates, all of which, as a matter of course, were the first to be paid, as make millions out of the fur of the sable duped outsider are not as a general thing posted on the "numerical order" case seems, to the Chicago News, to be of these obligations. It does not admit of any question that swindling of such a barefaced character was never before attempted in this country, and no scheme ever devised to entrap the lish sparrows, and those Washington common people was ever worked *o successfully. Some people never look beyond the bare fact that certain things are promised them, but the endowment orders have probably opened the eyes "English papers which speak of the Reof a few such to the fact that it isn't within the possibilities of the most publicans carrying the entire State of favored financial transactions to pay Philadelphia can't find language to exthree or four dollars for every press their amazement at the prevailing invested, and that dollar ignorance of this country in regard to within the short space of from six English affairs. And it is all the more months to one year. Of course some funny when we remember that, as a certificate holders in these orders were paid the big percentage promised them, matter of fact, intelligent Americans and these payments were always made keep themselves particularly well inwith a great flourish of trumpets, in orformed in regard to English affairs. der to induce others to enter the scheme. You couldn't throw a pebble in the street and these demonstrations always had

of a place in the front rank. Christmas week shows a good trade in nearly all branches of business, but People often fail to realize, or at least the weather is unfavorable in some frequently forget, how many and ex- lines, notably such as depend upon ice tor the holiday season, but there is a noticeable absence of that elaborate attempt at display which characterized the New York Association for Improving the leading houses a few years ago. the Condition of the Poor. It shows Perhaps this is just as well, in view of the congested condition of the prinwhat good work has been done during cipal streets during this period; but, on the other hand, it deprives children, and many grown people as well, of an enjoyment which was not only greatly appreciated, but constituted in many cases the sole means of gratifying a desire to keep Christmas in some form or other. Shoplifting at this season is in high feather, and all the large stores are doubly guarded to detect this class of thieves. "Joe" Knox, the weil known police in-pector, a man who has devoted his official life to these criminals, tells as melstories which are interesting as revealing not only the motives of these people, but the ingenuity they disp ay in pursuing their avocation. There is no doubt that during his long experience to this department of the service he has seen many curious cases of theft, interesting incidents of which he can recount by the score.

the intended effect. The principle of

othe devil take the hindmost" is not

one calculated to exalt humanity, nor

The State Assessors' Association has been in session here the past week. Many important subjects were discussed, among which was the changing of the day for making assessments, a vote

cers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Hills; vice-president, Charles K. Sawver of Fitchburg; secretary, G. A. King of Taunton; treasurer, H. B. Coffin of Newton; exof Worcester, J. S. Duncklee of Loston, W. H. Grammer of Woburn, James Ellsworth of Northampton and

Nathan D. Pratt of Lowell. An old crime and one of the most daring and extensive ever perpetrated in this country is recalled by the pardon of James Dunlap from Charlestown prison. An effort to secure this has been made for several years, pecears ago. The document which secured his freedom contained the names of ex-Gov. John D. Long, ex-Warden Russell of the state prison, Mr. George Abbott James, the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, Rober' A. Pinkerton and Mrs. Scott, the wife of Dunlap's companion in the burglary, and who was sentenced with him, and afterward died while undergoing imprisonment. Strong recommendations to elemency toward the convicted man have also been made by the surors who sat at his trial, by the stockholders and by I resident Edwards of he Northsmpton National Bank, the latter being largely moved by the fact that Dunlap's confession secured to the bank 'he restitution of about \$1,000,000 of the bank's stolen funds. This consideration, together with the existing belief that Dunlap was the least guilty of all those implicated in the robbery, tually took the sickness of others upon and his model conduct in prison, are the grounds upon which the executive pardon was issued. The robb ry of well. At a time predicted the sickness

aggregated over \$1,200,000. Of this sum \$880,000 was in compons and registered bonds, \$330,000 in certified stocks and \$12,000 in bank bills. Of the burglars, only Dunlap and Robert C. Scott were convicted and jailed. Another of the mer, "Red" Leary, escaped from Ludlow street jail in New York city and went to Europe. After expending a great part of the bank's money there. he returned to this country and was arrested by Pinkerton's detectives. was brought to Northampton, but, partly owing to his identity not being fully established, and partly to the restitution of the securities brought about by Dunlap and Scott's threats of testifying against him, he was not prosecuted. He died afterward in New York from the effects of injuries received in a scrimmage. Dunlap who is 45 years old, was sentenced for 20 years, 14 of which he has already served. Four years would have been deducted from his original sentence for good behavior, and this rardon will cover only two years of his long imprisonment. Dunlan will have about \$2000, the accumulations of a small pension, with which to begin his career in the world. Upon regaining his liberty he went to Chicago, which was his

James Monroe.

home before his imprisonment -Oznota

The fifth President of our country was James Monroe, His ancestors were Virginians, but we have no memorials of

them. They were, however, among the first settlers of America. James Monroe was sent to William and Mary College; but when eighteen years old he left it and joined Washington at New York. He was present during the fighting and retreat across the Jerseys, and in the battle of Trenton was severely wounded. In the battle of Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth his bravery and skill were conspicuous. Then he began the study of the law with Jefferson; but when Araold and Cornwallis invaded his native State he was quickly found among her volunteer deenders. At the age of twenty-three, in 1772, he was a member of Virginia's Legislature, and was again elected in 1787. Then he was Minister to France, and two years after was made Governor of Virginia. Minister to Spain and England followed, and in 1811 he was again

Governor of Varginia. Soon after President Madison called the really important features of London is it a safe one upon which to base busihim to the duties of Secretary of State. ness transactions, unless you are sure In 1816 he was elected President, and again in 1820. In his first term, Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama were admitted as States, and Florida was ceded to us by Spain. His second term was so unautended are the charities in New York, and snow for a boom. Many of the mous that he had but one dissenting asserts the Mail and Express, until the store windows are prettily decorated vote-that of New Hampshire. It was during his second term that Lafayette made his interesting progress through

When very young he marrie! Miss Kertright, a lady of New York, whose beauty and excellence have been greatly praised by John Quincy Adams. For early fifty years tuey lived together in the greatest happiness and death only separated her from him for a few months. Monroe, like Adams and Jefferson, fied on the Fourta of July, and was barred with public bonors in the Second Street Cemetery, Washington, 1831. In 1858 his remains were removed by the State of Virginia to the cemetery of Holywood, overlooking the City of Ricauond, being escorted to their final restng place by the Seventh Regiment of New York .- Detroit Free Press.

Hanging Garde is of dabylon.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, so celebrated among the Greeks, covered a square 400 feet on each side and were built up in the manner of several large terraces, one above the other, until the neight equalled that of the walls of the city. The ascent was from terrace to terrace by stairs ten feet wide. The whole pile was supported by vast arches raised upon other areaes, one upon another, and strengthened by a wall of 22 to 24 showing the association to twenty-two feet thick surrounding it on be in favor of April 1 instead of Ma; 1 every side. On top of the arches were as the date, and the legislature will be first laid large flat stones sixteea feet asked to make the change. These offi- long, and four broad. Over these was a layer of reeds mixed with a quantity of bitumen, upon which were two layers of bricks closely cemented together with plaster. The whole was covered with thick sheets of levil, upon which lay the ecutive committee, the officers, ex-officio mound of the garden; and all this doorand O. H. Carpenter of Malden, S. E. ing was contrived to keep the moisture Yates of Holyoke, S. Harrison of Fall of the mound from running off through River; legislative commit ee, H. S. Otis the arches. The mound of earth laid thereon was so deep that the greatest trees might take, root in it; and with such the terraces were covered, as well as with all other plants and flowers that were proper for a pleasure garden. In the upper terrace there was an engine or kind of pump, by which water was drawn up out of the river, and by which the whole garden was watered. In the spaces between the arches upon which ti ions having been presented for ex- the structure rested were large and magecutive elemency with each recurring nificent apartments that were very light year since Dunlap's imprisonment 14 and from which the view was beautiful. -St. Louis Republic.

Simple Remedy for Diphtheria.

A simple and valuable remedy for diphtheria is the application of parafine. The diphtheritic patch is scraped off and the paraffine is applied every hour to the throat (internally) with a large camel's hair brush. As a rule the threat gets well in from twenty-four to fortyeight hours and with improvement in the throat the paraffine is applied less frequently, but its use is advisable for two or three days after the complete disappearance of the patches. - Chicago

Nobody disputes the right of laborers to parade the streets, only the economist recognizes that whether he labors on the street and carns two dollars and a half or parades the streets and spends two dollars and a the Northampton National Bank in half for his band and other incident-Janua.y, 1876, was a daring crim , als makes a difference of five dollars and the amount of plumer secure to him.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

SUBJECT: "TEMPTATIONS WHICH BE-SET YOUNG MEN."

TEXT: "Surely, in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."-Froverbs i., 17. Early in the morning I went out with a fowler to catch wild pigeons. We hastened through the mountain corge and into the forest. We spread out the net, and covered up the eiges of it as well as we could. We arranged the call bird, its feet fast and its wings flapping, in invitation to all fowls of heaven to settle down there. We retired into a booth of branches and leaves and waited. After awhile, looking out of the door of the booth, we saw a flock of birds in the sky They came nearer and nearer, and after a while were about to swoop into the net, when suddenly they darted away. Again we waited. After awhile we saw another flock of birds. They came nearer and nearer until just at the moment when they were about

to swoop they darted away.

The fowler was very much disappointed as well as myself. We said to each other, "What is the matter?" and "Why were not these birds caught?" We wert out and examined the net and by a flutter of a leanch of a tree part of the net had been conspicu-cusly exceed, and the birds coming very near had seen their peril and darted away. When I saw that I said to the old fower. "That reminds me of a passage of Scripture. 'Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird.'" Now the net in my text stands for temptation.

The call bird of sin tempts men on from point to point and from branch to branch until they are about to drop into the net. If a man finds out in time that it is the temptation of the devil, or that evil men are attempting to capture his soul for time and for eternity, the man steps back. He says, 'I am not to be caught in that way; I see what you are about; surely in vain is the

net spread in the sight of any bird."

There are two classes of temptations—the superficial and the subterraneous—those above ground, those underground. If a man could see sin as it is, he would no more embrace it than be would embrace a lengt. Sin is a daughter of hell; yet she is gar-landed and robed and trinketed. Her voice is a warble. Her cheek is the setting sun, Her forehead is an autora. She says to men: "Come, walk this path with me It is thymed and promosel, and the air is be-witched with the odors of the hanging gar-dens of heaven. The rivers are rivers of wine, and all you have to do is to drink them up in chalices that sparkle with dia-mond and amethyst and chrysoprasus. Seel It is all bloom and rosate cloud and

Oh, my friends, if for one moment choiring of all these concerted voices of sin could be husbed, we should see the orchestra of the patwith hot breath blowing through ery flute, and the skeleton arms on drums of thunder and darkness beating the chorus, The end thereof is death." I want to point out the insidious tempta-

tions that are assailing more e-pocially our young men. The only kind of nature com-paratively free from temptation, so far as I can judge, is the cold, hard, stingy, mean temperament. What would Satan do with ch a man if he got him? Satan is not anxous to get a man who after a while pute with him the realm of everlasting

It is the generous young man, the ardent young man, the warm hearted young man, the social voting man that is in e-pecia peril. A private goes out out the sea, and one bright morning he puts the glass to his eve and looks off, and sees an empty vessel floating from part to port. He says, "Never mand; that's no prize for us." But the same morning is puts the glass to his eye, and he sees a vessel coming from Australia laden with gold, or a vessel from the Indies laden with spices. He says, "That's our prize; bear down on it?" Across that unfortunate ship the grapping hooks are thrown. The rrew are bindioided and are compelled to

waik the plank It s not the empty vesses, but the laden merchantman ti at is the temptation of the pirate. And a young mar empty of head, empty of heart, empty of hie--you want no Young Men's thristian Association to keep him safe; he is safe. He will not gamble unless it is with somebody else's stakes. He will not break the Sabbath unless somehor else pays the horse hire. He will not drink un less some one else treats him Hie will hang around the bar hour after hour waiting to around the bar nour after hour waiting for some generous young man to come in. The generous young man comes in and accosts him and says, "Well, will you have a drink with me to-day!" The man as though it were a sudden thing for him, sars,

-well, if you insist on it, I will—I will."

Too mean to go to perdition unless some body cise pays his expenses? For such young men we will not fight. We would no more contend for them than Tartary and Ethiopia would fight as to who should have the great Sahara desert; but for those young men who are buoyant and enthusiastic, those who are determined to do something for and for eternity-for them we will fight, and we now deciare everlasting war against all the influences that assail them and we ask all good men and philanthropists to wheel into line, and all the armies of beaven to bear down upon the foe, and we Almighty God that with the thunder pray Almighty God that with the thurses bolts of His wrath He will strike down and onsume all these influences that are attemptdestroy the young men for whom

Christ died. The first class of temptations that assaults a young man is led on by the skeptic. He will not admit that he is an infilel or atheist. Oh, not he is a "free thinker;" he is one of your "liberal" mer; he is free and easy in religion. Oh, how liberal he is; he is so "liberal" that he will give away his Bible; he is so "liberal" that he will give away to throne of eternal justice; ha is so "liberal" that he would be willing to give God out of the universe; he is so "liberal" that he would give up his own soul and the souls of all his friends. Now want more could you ass in the way of liberality? The victim of this skeptic has propably just come from the country. Through the intervention of country. Through the intervent On Saturday the skeptic says to him,

"Well, what are you going to do to-mo row?" He says, "I am going to courch "Is it possible?" says the skeptic, "Well, good to do those things; I was brought up, suppose, as you were, in a religious family, and I believed all those things, but I gover it; the fact is, since I came to town have rend a great deat, and I have found that there are a great many things in the Bible that are radiculous. Now, for in-stance, all that about the serpent being curred to crawl in the Garden of Elen be-cause it lind tempted our first parents; why, ou see how absurd it is; you can tell from the very organization of the serpent that it had to crawl; it crawled before it was curse i just as well as it crawled afterwar; you can tell from its organization that it crawled. Then all that story about the whale awallowing Jonah, or Jonah awal lowing the whale, which was it? It don't make any difference; the thing is absur; it is rediculous to suppose that a man could have gone down through the jaws of a sea monster and yet keep his life; way, his res piration would have been hindered, he would have been digested, the gastric juics would have dissolved the fibring and coagulates albumen, and Jonah would have bee changed from prophet into chyle. Then all that story about the micraculous conception—why, it is perfectly disgraceful. Oa, sir I believe in the light of nature. This is the Nineteenth century. Progress, sir; progress. I con't blame you, but after you have been town as long as I have you will taink just

us 1 do,"
Thousands of young men are going down under that process day by day, and there is only here and there a young man who can endure this artillery of scorn. They are giving up their Bibles. The light of nature

They have the light of nature in China; they have it in Hindostan; they have it in Cey-lon. Flowers there, stars there, waters there, winds there, but no civilization, no homeno happiness. Lancets to cut and junggernauts to fall under and books to swing on, but no happiness.

NO. 42.

I tell you, my young brother, we have to take a religion of some kind. We have to choose between four and five. Shall it be the Koran of the Mohammedan, or the Shaster of the Hindoo or the Zendavesta of the Persian, or the Confucius writings of the Chinese, or the Holy Scriptures? Take what you will; God helping me, I will take the Bible. Light for all darkness; rock for all foundation; balu for all wounds. A glory that lifts its pillars of fire over the wilder-ness march. Do not give up your Bibles. Ask them what infidelity has ever done to

the statesman, and Raobael, the painter, and Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and Mozart, the musician, and Blackstone, the lawyer. and Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and Mozart, the musician, and Blacastone, the lawyer, and Baccan, the philosopher, and Harvey, the physician, and John Milton, the post.

Young man, hold on to your Bible. It is the best book you ever owned. It will tell you how to dress, how to bargain, how to walk, how to not, how to live, how to die. Giorious Bible! Whether on parchment or paper, in octave or duo lecimo, on the center table of the drawing room or in the counting room of the banker. Glorious Bible! Light to our feet and lamp to our path. Hold on significant the property of the banker. Glorious Bible! Light to our feet and lamp to our path. Hold on significant the property of the banker. Glorious Bible! Light to our feet and lamp to our path. Hold on significant the property of the banker. Glorious Bible! Light to our feet and lamp to our path. Hold on significant the property of the

The second class of insidious temptations that come upon our young men is led on by the dishonest employer. Every com-mercial establishment is a school. In one cases out of ten the principles of the em-ployer becomes the principles of the em-ployee. I ask the older merchants to bear me out in these statements. If, when you were just starting in life-in commercial life -you were told that honesty was not marketable; that, though you might sell all the goods in the shop, you must not sell your conscience; that, while you were to exercise all industry and tact, you were not to sell your conscience; if you were taught that gains gotten by sin were combustible, and at e moment of ignition would be blown on the breath of God until all the splendid estate would vanish into white ashes scattered in the whirlward then that instruction has been to you a precaution in a help ever

There are hundreds of commercial establishments in our great cities which are clu-cating a class of young men who will be the honor of the land, and there are other establishments which are educating young men to be nothing but sharpers. What chance is there for a young men who was taught in an establishment that it is right to lie if it is smart, and that a French label is all that is necessary to make a thing French, and that you ought always to be honest when it pays, and that it is wrong to steal nuless you do it

Suppose, now, a young man just starting in life enters a place of that kind where there are ten young men, all drilled in the infamous practices of the establishment. He is ready to be taught. The young man has ands of him, and he fleeces a customer until the cierk is on the verge of being seized by the law. What is done in the es-eablishment? He is not arraigned. The head of the establisment says to him, "Now, be careful; be careful, young man, you might be caught, but really that was splenmight becaught, but really that was splen-dially done; you will get along in the world. I warrant you." Then that young man goes up until he becomes head clerk. He has found there is a premium on iniquity.

One morning the employer comes to the establishment. He goes into his counting room and throws up his hands and shouts. "Why, the safe has been robbed?" What is the matter? Nothing, nothing; only the clerk who has been practicing a good while on customers is practicing a little on the employer. No new princip e introduced into that establishment. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. You must never steal unless you can do it well. He did it talking a terrible and crushing fact.

Now here is a young man. Look at him oday. Look at him ive years from now, after he has been under trial in such an establishment. Here he stands in the shop establishment. Here he stands in the shop to-day, his cheeks ruidy with the breath of the hills. He unrolls the goods on the coun ter in gentlemaniy style. He commends them to the purchaser. He points out all the good points in the fabric. He effects the sa c. The goods are wrappe i up, and he dismisses the customer with a cheerful "good morning," and the country merchant departs so impressed with the straightforwardness of the young man that he will come again and again, every spring and every autumn, unless interfered with.

The young man has been now in that establishment five years. He unrolls the goods on the counter. He says to the customer, "Now these are the best goods we have in "Now these are the best goods we have in our establishment." They have better on the next shelf. He says, "We are selling those goods less than cost." They are mak-ing twenty per cent. He says, "There is nothing like them in all the city are fifty shops that want to sell the same at Gatschina. Queen Elizabeth, of Routhing. He says, 'Now, that is a durable mania, is proficient on the harp, Emarticle; it will wash." Yes, it will wash out.

article; it will wash." Yes, it will wash out.

The sale is made, the goods are wrapped up, the country merchant goes off feeling that he has an equivalent for his money, and the sharp clerk goes into the private room of the counting house, and he says. "Wed, I got rid of those goeds at lest. I really thought we never would sell them. I told him we were selling them less than cost, and he thought he was getting a good hargain. her thought be was getting a goot bargain.
Got ris of them at last." And the head of
the firm says: "That's well done, solendidly
done?" Meanwhile God had recorded eight
tism, gout and other six lar ailments, lies-four lies against the young man, tour lies against his employer, for I undertake to say that the employer is responsible for all the inquities of his clerks, and all the ini-quities of those who are clerks of these of Edinburgh frequently performs in orks, down to the tenth generation, if those employers inculcated iniquitous and damning principles. I stand before young men this morning

who are under this pressure. I say, come out of it. "Oh!" you say, "I can't; I have my widowed mother to support, and if a man loses a situation now he can't get another one." I say, come out of it. Go home to cour mother and say to her, "Mother I can't stay in that shop and be uprigut; want shall I do?" and if she is worthy of you she will say, "Come out of it, my son-we will just throw ourselves on Him who hats promised to be the God of the widow and the fatherless, He will take care of us." And I tell you no young man ever permanently suffered by such a course of con act. In Philadelphia, in a drug shop, a young

man said to his employer, "I want to please you, really, and I am witting to sail medicines on Sunday, but I can t seit tais patent shee blacking on Sunday." "Well," said the head man, "you will have to do it, or else you will have to go away." The young man said, "I can't do it; I am willing to seit medicines, tat not shoe blackint."
"Will, then, go! Go now." The young man went away. The Lord looked after him. The hundreds of thousands of dollars he won in this world were the smallest part he won in this world were the smallest part of his fortune. God honored him. By the rse he took he saved his soul as well as

his fortunes in the future.

A man said to his employer, "I can't wash in every Saturday night, and you neve got to wash it on Sunday morning." "I can't Leader.

Office is to class Job colors Caros, Establish Caros, Establish Caros, Boardand, Bala Caros, Bala Caros, Bala Caros, Caro Orders by mail will receive prompt attention W. H. BISHOP, Island Pond, YL do it," the man said. They parted. The Lord looked after him-grandly looked after him. He is worth to-day a hundred fold more than his employer ever was or ever will be, and he saved his soul. Young men, it is safe to do right. There are young men

in this house to-day who, under this storm

of temptation, are striking deeper and deeper their roots and spreading out broader their branches. They are Daniels in Bao-lou, they are Josephs in the Eryptian court, they are Paus amid the wild bessts of Eobesus. I preach to encourage them. Lay hold of God and be faithful.

Essex County Herald.

FINE JOB PRINTING.

This Office is supplied with all the requisites for doing fir t-class Job Printing business, and promptly

There is a mistake we make about young nen. We put them in two classes; the one lass is moral, the other dissolute. The class is moral, the other dissolute. The moral are safe. The dissolute cannot be re-claimed. I deny both propositions. The moral are not safe unless they have said hold lift the fourteen numered millions of the race of God, and the dissouts may be rectained, out of barbarism. Ask them when infidelity is suppose there are self righteous men in this nouse who feel no need of God, and will this nouse who feel no need of God, and will ever instituted a sanitary commission, and before you leave their society once and forever tell them that they have insuited the memory of your Christian father, and soit upon the deathoed of your mother, and with the swine's snoutrooted up the grave of your sister, who died believing in the Lord Jesus.

If these people scoff at you as though religion and the Bible were fit only for weak-minded people, you just tell them you are not ashamed to be in the company of Burse, the statesman, and Raobael, the painter, and Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and Mozart, the musician, and Blackstone, the lawyer. our feet and lamp to our path. Hold on sgain, until some night sie will open the door of the place where her companion was ruined, and she will fling out her arm from under her ragged snawl and say, with al-most omnipotent eloquence: "Give me nack my husband! Give me back my protector! Give me back my ail! Him of the kind heart and gentle words and too manly brow, give him back to me!" And then the wretches, onese and flitby, will push back their matted locks and they will say: "Put her out." Oh! self-righteous man, without God you are in peril. Seek after Him to-day. Amid the ten tousands temptations of life there is no safety for a

nan without God. But I may be addressing some who have gone astray, and so I assault that other proposition that the dissolute cannot be re-ciained. Percaps you have only gone a little astray. While I speak are you little astray. While I speak are you trouble? Is there a voice within you saying: "What did you do that for? Why did you go there? What did you mean by that?" Is there a memory in your soul that makes you tremble? God only knows all our hearts. Yes, if you have gone so far as to commit iniquities and have gone through the wante catalogus, I invite you back this hour. The Lord waits for you, "Rejoice! O young man in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

Come home, young man, to your father's God. Come home, young man, to your mother's God. Oh! I wish that all the patteries of the Gospel could to-day be unlimbered against all those influences which are taking down so many of our young men. I would like to blow a trumpet of warning, and recruit until this whole audience would is ready to be taught. The young the stable is march out on a crusale against the society. But let none of us be disheartened to be this theory? He will get the theory from his employers. One day he pushes his with nope. The dark horizon is blooming wits a little beyond what the establishment and of which poets have dreamed, and of watch painters have sketched. The world's bridal hour advances. The mountains will kess the morning radiant and effulgent, and all the waves of the sea will become the crystal keys of a great organ, on which the fingers of everlasting joy shall play the grand march of a world redeemed. Instead of the tuorn there shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar there shall come up myrtic tree, and the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall cap their hands.

Musical Monarchs.

The fact that the taste, the ear and the talent for music are found to prevail among the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of the world far more exwell. I am not talking an abstraction; I am | tensively than among the population of the plains may in some measure be the reason why all persons in exalted spheres of life are passionately fond of music.

With the solitary exception of King Humbert there is not a monarch now reigning who does not play, and play wed, some musical instrument or other. Indeed, were it only possible for some clever conductor, such as Johann Strauss. to assemble and drill them into playing in harmony with one another, all those wars and rumors of war which from time to time do so much to injure the progress of civilization and the development of science, art and trade, would become a thing of the past.

The Czar finds amusement in playing on a large silver cornet, the clear, ricging blasts of which are often heard ecnoing through the hails of the palace press Elizabeth, of Austria, on the zither, the Czarina, the Princess of Wales and Queen Marguerite of Italy are all magnificent pianists.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the brother in-law of Queen Victoria, plays with all the skill of a virtuwas wont to play exquisitely on the organ, having been taught by her husof Edinburgh frequently performs in public on the violin, while the Prince of Wales retains his banjo for domestic entertainment and solace. - New York itecorder.

Ancient Laws and Lawmakers.

In ancient days nobody but a lord was deem worthy to establish rules of conduct for the people, and very crude rules they were, too. The Greeks at the time of the Trojan war, the Hebrews, the Irish and the Anglo-Saxons placed a money value on every crime which man committed. Thus it cost about \$65,000 of our money to murder a king and only \$4000 to kill a priest. If the fine was not paid then the friends of the king or priest could fall on the murderer and kill him. If one man scratched another's face he had to pay for it. Such were the laws of the lords; but as civilization advanced and the common people got seats in legislative assemblies, criminal jurisprudence took on dignity and wisdom. Now we have good laws and virtuous lawmakers, as a general thing, but we still maintain the notion that a lord the wagon on Sunday morning; I am withing to wash it on Saturday afternoon, bur, sir, you will please excuse me, I can't wan the wagon on Sunday morning." His employer States Senate, and in England the long said, "You must wash it; my carriage comes line of hereditary peers.— Cleveland line of hereditary peers .- Cleveland